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CORNELL NOTETAKING

<u>Key Words</u>	<u>Main Ideas/Supporting Ideas</u>
- use wheel for transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• used in Mesopotamia c.2350 BCE• possible first used to create pottery• used for easier movements of items like ploughs, carts, war chariots
- improve pottery making process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• used kiln: ovens that's enclosed used to make bricks and pottery• high temperature allows brick and pottery to become more tough and hard vs. sun dried bricks
- produce large amount of copper and use to make tools and weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• stronger tools created by mixing copper and tin to make bronze• improved tool strength allow for making superior boats, land transportation (size, durability/strength)• allow to trade with faraway places (India)
- irrigate fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• first carried water from the rivers to their fields• dug channels and canals that let water to pass from the rivers to fields
- study the stars	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sumerian priests predicted the best times for ploughing the field, planting and harvest crops.• developed a calendar that had 2 seasons• calendar was based on the phases of the moon; consisted of 12 months of thirty days
- develop engineering skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• used knowledge of mathematics to build huge temples and involved systems of canals, dikes, and ditches• Sumerians made a number system that we still use today
- develop an efficient numbering system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• clay tablet c.3000 BCE• need to keep track of money activities/records• developed a system that separates symbol of items and

Connections and Reflections (Summary)

In c.2350 BCE, Mesopotamia were the first to use wheels for transportation for easier movement. Later on they started to use kilns that was an oven that's used to make pottery. Sumerians then made stronger tools by mixing copper and tin to create bronze. Sumerians developed a calendar that had 2 seasons (summer and winter) that was based on the phases of the moon. Sumerians then used their knowledge of mathematics to create huge temples and involved systems of canals, dikes, and ditches. By 3000 BCE, Sumerians developed clay tablets to keep records.